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No. 43.

One of the Buffalo Convention Pictures.

[At the Buffalo convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, held the last week in August, two photographic views were taken, one of which we show this week on the first page. It was also given in *Gleanings* for Oct. 1, when Editor E. R. Root had the following to say about it and those who are represented:—EDITOR.]

rio Bee-Keepers' Association. He is one of the leading bee-keepers of Canada.

The gentleman just in front of him, with arms also folded, is Mr. S. A. Niver, or, as he modestly styles himself, "Mortou's brother-in-law." Mr. N. has had much experience in selling honey and other articles directly to consumers. Possess with a good stock of humor, and with a "tongue balanced in the middle," he can sell honey like hot-cakes.

The next face that I recognize, and just at the left of Mr. Couse, and a little higher up on the steps, with his hand



A Few of those who were at the Buffalo Convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union.

This picture was taken in front of the lodging-house where many of us were staying, and while it shows only a small portion of the convention members, it takes in a list of many of the most prominent bee-keepers of the country. I regret that I am not able to give you the name of each one of the faces there shown, and I can remember only a few of the more prominent ones.

Beginning at the extreme left, the bald-headed gentleman with full face, white tie, and side whiskers, light coat, arms folded, apparently leaning on the steps' railing, is Mr. Wm. Couse, a gentleman who has long been secretary of the On-
ta-

folded in front of him, is Mr. E. T. Abbott, editor of the *Busy Bee*, of Missouri. Mr. Abbott, as I have before stated, is employed by his State to lecture on rural subjects during the winter. I never heard one of these lectures, but I have seen some of those who have, and they pronounce them as being full of life and interest. His hen story, it is said, fairly captivates his audiences.

Mr. A. is always prominent at conventions, is an eloquent and earnest speaker. Very often independent in his views, he says just what he thinks. If the "other fellow" does not like his style—well; he does not lose any sleep over it. While

he may not be given to honeyed words, he has a kindly heart and sympathetic nature.

At Mr. Abbott's left, and just in front of one of the pillars, is Mr. David Coggshall, who, I believe, owns an apiary of some 500 or 600 colonies of bees. Like his brother, W. L., he lives in a beautiful residence—one that would compare favorably with some of the dwellings on the fashionable streets of our cities. Both of the Coggshalls are bright, keen business farmers—at least I judge them to be such from the general thrift and appearance of everything upon their premises. There were no broken-down gates, tumble-down fences, no poor excuses of barns, or houses sadly in need of paint.

At Mr. Coggshall's left is Mrs. Mason, wife of Dr. A. B. Mason, the enterprising secretary of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union. The Doctor is one of those whole-souled, happy, good-natured men whom it is a pleasure to know; and while his face beams all over with smiles, he is quite liable to say something that will hit you, if you do not look out. If you do not like it—well, he is too fat and happy, he says, to worry very much about it. Mrs. Mason is one of those quiet, pleasant women whom it is a pleasure to meet. She very often goes with her husband to bee-conventions, and the Doctor says he takes her along to keep him straight.

In front of Mrs. Mason, with his arm resting upon the railing, and sitting down, is the kindly face of Dr. Miller. He is another strong convention man. Without him, a convention to me always has something lacking. The Doctor has a happy faculty of throwing in jokes and short pithy speeches that help very much to enliven a convention.

Just back of Dr. Miller, and next to Mrs. Mason, is Geo. W. York, president of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, and editor of the American Bee Journal. He was again honored with the office, and will probably be our presiding officer at the next meeting at Cincinnati or Omaha, or wherever it may be held. Mr. York is a little chap; but what he lacks in stature is made up in energy and hard work. If he loves his friends he loves them with all his heart. He never believes in doing anything half way.

At Mr. York's left, and in the background, a little to the right of the middle pillar, is Mr. E. A. Wander, of Connecticut. I made his acquaintance at the Buffalo convention, and had the pleasure of his company at Niagara Falls. He is royal good company.

In front of Mr. Wander is Mr. O. O. Poppleton, a bee-keeper of national reputation, of wide experience in the North and the South—one who, while he does not write very much for the journals, yet, when he does write, has something to say. He is a very careful, thoughtful bee-keeper. So careful and conservative is he that he has been engaged to make some experiments for us for a year or so back, in testing various articles that we were about to put on the market, but which we could not do in our Northern climate.

Next to Mr. Wander, and back of Mr. Poppleton, almost too much in the shade to be seen distinctly, appears Mr. P. H. Elwood, of New York. He is a large man, of fine appearance; nor does this exterior belie his real heart. With the possible exception of Mr. W. L. Coggshall, just in front of him, and a little to his left, he owns and operates the largest number of colonies of any bee-keeper represented in this view. In general characteristics he and Mr. Poppleton are a good deal alike—careful, conservative. He is too busy to write much for the journals, and too modest to say much in conventions. But when he does express himself he gives us something to think about.

Just in front of him, with his elbow resting on the railing, is Mr. W. L. Coggshall.

The next face that I recognize on the porch is that of Mr. Miles Morton, of New York, who is the "brother-in-law" of Mr. Niver. Mr. Morton has been for years the local supply-dealer in Tompkins county. During my recent visit to New York State, I called at his place. Like the Coggshalls, he has a beautiful home, and in the rear a nicely equiped shop for making hives, sections, etc. Mr. Morton must be another Dr. Tinker, for it is easy to see he is a born mechanic. Everything turned out from his shop is beautifully smooth and accurate. He is a man of original ideas, and in his quiet way he has been using and advocating certain devices which, in my humble judgment, will in the near future come to the front.

Getting off from the porch, and just in front of the pillar on the right, with his hands behind him, and his hat on, is the Hon. E. Whitcomb, vice-president of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union. He had come all the way from Nebraska. For years he has been one of the active bee-keepers of his State; and the handle to his name shows that he has dabbled more or less in politics. I took a walk with him through the

streets of Lincoln, Nebr., and found that he is known familiarly pretty well over the city. He introduced several of us to Senator Thurston, of the United States Senate; and I could not help noting on all occasions that one and all seemed to feel that Mr. Whitcomb was a man of influence.

Just in front of Mr. Whitcomb, and a little to the right, with his back against the railing, and his head between two flags, stands R. F. Holtermann, editor of the Canadian Bee Journal, and apicultural experimenter of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Holtermann, altho a young man, has been honored with the office of president of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and has also been its secretary. For one, and possibly two, years he has been president of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, and for years has been recognized as one of the leading bee-keepers of Canada. He is active in conventions, and writes to a considerable extent for the agricultural press.

Just in front of Mr. Holtermann, and a little to his right stands Mr. Frank Benton. This gentleman has probably traveled more miles after big and little bees, past through more real hardships, and has probably seen more of the apicultural world in this and other lands, than any other living man. It was he who accompanied D. A. Jones, and acted as interpreter for that gentleman in a trip through Europe and to the Holy Land after Eastern bees, the result of which trip was the introduction of Syrian and Cyprian bees into this country; and it was Mr. Benton who went through the jungles of India after *Apis dorsata*, studied them in their native homes, and sent back reports at various times in regard to these and other species of bees. He is probably more intimately acquainted with the different bees of the world than any other man living. At the present he is connected with the Agricultural Department of general government, in the Division of Entomology. Mr. Benton is exceptionally well educated, reading and speaking fluently several different languages. He is a fine conversationalist, and a direct and forcible speaker; and were it not for some unfortunate things that have happened at recent conventions (whether he was right or wrong I need not discuss), he would be one of the most popular men in our ranks.

There, I believe I have given all the names that I can remember. There are some faces among those above that seem familiar to me, but at this time and place I cannot locate them, for I am not good at remembering names, especially if they are piled upon at the rate of four or five a minute.

This picture does not by any means represent all the leading bee-keepers who attended the convention at Buffalo; but when I come to review in my own mind the lives of a few of our leading lights, I feel proud of our industry and of the men who represent it; and in my travels among bee-keepers I am more and more convinced of the fact that they are superior men and women. A large number are leaders in some of our best professions. No wonder, then, that they are shining lights in the bee-keeping world.

ERNEST R. ROOT.

Honey as Food is the name of a 24-page pamphlet, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which we are now printing for general distribution among those who should be users of honey. It is just the thing for bee-keepers to hand to every one of their customers, and also to those whom they would like to have as customers. It is very handy in size—just right to go into an ordinary business envelope. It contains 10 illustrations, five of which are somewhat comic, and help to make it attractive. There is a blank space for your name and address. About half of the pamphlet was written by Dr. Miller, and then we added thereto many new and valuable honey recipes—for cooking and for medicinal purposes. In all, it makes a neat little pamphlet. Send a two-cent stamp and we will mail you a sample of "Honey as Food."

Prices for quantities, postpaid—25 for 40 cents; 50 for 60 cents; 100 for 90 cents; 200 for \$1.50. By express, not prepaid, 500 for \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.00.

Now let the orders come in, and we will do our best to fill them promptly. Remember, a sample copy is mailed for only a two-cent stamp.

A New Binder for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.



Producing Only Extracted Honey—Other Comments.

BY EDWIN BEVINS.

It was only a little while ago I bade the readers of the American Bee Journal good-bye for 20 years. The serious charge brought by Mr. Tyrrell, that my practice does not correspond with my preaching, is my excuse for breaking the silence so soon. The atrocious crime of inconsistency I shall neither attempt to palliate nor deny. Like Rev. Emerson T. Abbott, I am not wasting any time in trying to be consistent. That one's practice does not always correspond with his preaching is no new thing under the sun. Is it not the Christian's daily confession and lament, that he has done many things that he ought not to have done, and left undone many things that he ought to have done?

For Mr. Tyrrell's and everybody's information I will say that I am a comb honey producer. I am also a producer of extracted honey. Hence, my opinion *ought* to have some value, whether it has or not. While adhering to my opinion that extracted honey ought to be the only kind of honey produced, I am not unmindful of the fact that until some conditions are changed that ought not to exist, it may be unwise for all the bee-keepers of all the world to go into the production of extracted honey. For instance, California honey, and the honey of some other places, ought not to be put on the market at the price of wheel-grease; but it is.

The honey adulterator ought not to be so numerous and so active as to cause everybody who eats extracted honey to have a suspicion that he is also eating something else not quite so good; but he is. Then honey-eaters ought not to be so devoid of something (I do not care to name) as to eat their honey with the comb, instead of eating it without the comb; but they are. The millennium is not here, and is not anywhere in sight, and until it arrives it may be prudent for some folks to keep on rals—(beg pardon) producing comb honey. If it gets around in my day, I will stop rals—(beg pardon, again) producing comb honey.

Mr. Tyrrell, it seems, has fallen in with my notion about producing all extracted honey, as he says that he has decided to work that way in the future. He may find satisfaction in the use of 8-frame Langstroth hives tiered up for the production of extracted honey, but sooner than use all of that kind myself for that purpose, I think I would kick them into the middle of next week. My extractor will take two Langstroth or two Quinby frames, or four frames as long as the Quinby and six inches deep; and of all the frames I have ever extracted from, I like the six-inch frames the best, whether of Langstroth or Quinby length. I will make them for all the hives I use for extracted honey. Some frames, I notice, are sent out to be used in supers made to take $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ sections. In my very early boyhood days I sometimes fished for brook trout with a bent pin for a hook. This was because I had not a penny to buy a fish-hook, and I did not know how to make one. I am not fishing for trout any more with crooked pins.

There are one or two considerations that might lead me to an extended use of the 8-frame Langstroth, or, what is about the same thing, the 8-frame dovetailed hive. If I were rearing bees to sell it is likely I would use them. Again, if I wanted to make a rapid increase of colonies in hives of stan-

dard depth and length, I would use them. Brood can be found in the upper stories of these 8-frame hives at almost any time from May to October, but it is uncertain about finding it in hives taking more or deeper frames. This brood in the upper stories affords a safe, rapid and easy means of increase without the vexation and uncertainty of natural swarming.

Early in September I received two queens from Eastern breeders. I had not made much preparation for introducing them. On looking around I found two or three frames containing brood in each of two of these upper stories. Then I slipped a queen-excluder between the upper and lower stories, brushed all the bees from the combs in the upper stories, and when the combs were peopled with bees, I brushed the bees into the nucleus-box and introduced the queens by Doolittle's caged-bees plan. The frames of brood and honey were used to hive the bees on. This is a work that can be often repeated all through the summer season; and if anybody has lost as many queens as I have in introducing, he will thank Doolittle a thousand times for his caged-bees plan.

But to return to Mr. Tyrrell. I am not going to get out any writ of injunction to restrain him from using the 8-frame Langstroth hive, and as many of them as he wants to.

Allow me to say to Dr. Miller that I make most of my hives now with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch strips attached to the bottom-boards, and that I have razed some that had entrances cut in the hive-bodies.

A CRITICISM ON HIVE-VENTILATION.

I want to be allowed to find a little fault with the way Mr. Tyrrell ventilates his hives. He says he does it by raising the back end about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch or an inch. If I raised but one end of the hive I would raise the front end. If I were to raise the back end at all I would raise the front end just as much. With some hives, in some situations, raising one end is enough. Other hives need raising all around. The bees come and go with greater comfort and freedom when they have plenty of room at the front. When the back end only is raised it seems to me that a good many bees loaf around the gap to enjoy themselves.

And now, my friends, good-bye for 19 years and about 11 months, unless somebody brings against me some more serious complaint than that my preaching and my practice are not in harmony with each other. It is needless to say that this is not Chapter I of my new book—"A Fool's Errand; or The Mysteries and Miseries of Bee-Keeping."

DEACON ON COMB FOUNDATION.

Since writing the above I have read Mr. Deacon's article on "Comb Foundation," and I feel constrained to break that awful silence of 19 years and about 11 months.

After reading Mr. Deacon's savage attack on the use of comb foundation, "Pennsylvania's" still more savage attack on the bee-space, and Mr. Simmins' mild condemnation of the bee-escape, I began to suspect that modern bee-keeping is all a mistake, and felt like saying, Let us all go back to the use of the box-hive and the log-gum. Since then I have gathered up my courage and have resolved to keep right on using comb foundation, and a good deal of it. The bee-space will continue to do business in my hives, and I shall use more bee-escapes next year than this.

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

Mr. Deacon's positive assertion that comb foundation is only the septum or base of the completed comb is so much at variance with everything that I have heretofore read on the subject that I believe I may be excused for asking for further proof. I believe that Mr. Deacon is himself not quite satisfied that he is right. He does not say that he has experimented in a way to convince him of the truth of what he

claims. He says that he "fancies" one will be surprised at the results of experiments in this line, leaving us to infer that he may have experimented, but I am sure we would all be better satisfied if he would give us facts and figures. I will take the liberty to ask Mr. Deacon a few questions:

When foundation, especially heavy foundation, is used, is not this septum or base much thicker than the bees would make it if the foundation had not been given? Do the bees leave this septum or base unchanged, and simply add enough of their own wax to raise the cells to the proper height? I am not prepared to believe this. If the foundation is reduced to the usual thickness of honey-comb, what becomes of the portion manipulated by the bees? Is it "drawn out," or is it scraped off and thrown away?

Admitting, for argument's sake, that comb foundation affords nothing but the base, I think every bee-keeper has seen times when this base was of sufficient advantage to the bees in affording them a place to deposit their scales of wax, to repay its cost, and more.

Mr. Deacon makes merry over the claim of a man from Nebraska, that his foundation has wax enough in the partly-raised walls to enable the bees to finish the comb without any additional wax. If the Nebraska man erred, he erred in very good company. In "Langstroth Revised" (page 372) I read: "It is a remarkable fact that the bees 'thin out' their foundation to a certain extent and make it considerably deeper out of the same material. When it has been made with a thin base and a heavy wall the bees draw it out more readily into comb."

I am curious and anxious to know what such "idiots" as Charles and C. P. Dadant have to say on this subject.

Decatur Co., Iowa, Sept. 20.

[Yes, you'd better postpone the rest of that Rip Van Winkle nap, Mr. Bevins, for next week will appear an article from the Dadants, in reply to Mr. Deacon's article on comb foundation. We requested the Dadants to write it, and we think after Mr. Deacon reads it he will feel like imitating Rip Van Winkle.—EDITOR.]



More Apiarian Observations and Conclusions.

BY "BEE STUDENT."

"THOSE FOOL CAPERS."—On page 497, Mr. Bevins narrates the experience a great many bee-keepers have every year. Somehow they fail to connect the experience of former years, so as to have it available at the right time and place; this, Mr. B. admits on his part, but he should not get discouraged and retire in silence for "20 years," for if there is to be as much progress made in bee-keeping during the next score of years as there has been in the one just past, he must be counted on to do his share of the necessary "capering."

CLOSER ATTENTION NEEDED.—What little I know about bees I have pickt up at odd times during the last 25 years from books, bee-papers, and practice, and now I study the disposition and strength of each colony, and endeavor to know how best to proceed when the time comes to put on supers, and thus avoid giving too much room, or allowing the bees to become crowded. Except at the end of the season I never take off a super without putting another on, and if conditions are favorable for bees to work, all strong, or fairly strong, colonies, have three supers on within 20 days from the opening of the season, and when the fourth one is needed the first one should be well capt ready to be removed; and from 7 to 9 o'clock, while the field-bees are busiest, there will be but few bees in the top super, and very little smoke needed for removing or putting on the escape-board.

BEST SIZE FOR SUPERS.—I work for comb honey altogether, and supers holding but $21 \frac{1}{4} \times 4 \frac{1}{4} \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$ sections give me better satisfaction than larger ones, and I use them on the

10-frame Langstroth hives by putting a 5-inch board across the rear of the hive during the honey season; and my cubical hives are of proper size for the same supers. I noticed some years ago that during a poor season the fourth or rear row of sections, where 28 were used, would scarcely be toucht, when the other three rows would be filled and capt, and as we have so many poor seasons here to one good one, I concluded to reduce the supers to correspond in space with the requirements of the bees and the seasons, and during the best seasons but three supers are needed at the same time when properly managed. Supers of this size are especially adapted to weak persons and to women bee-keepers.

TAKING SUPERS OFF WITHOUT THE ESCAPE.—I use a three-legged table with top 18x36 inches, and about as high as the top of the hives, on which I put the empty super and a box the size of a super, and taking advantage of the absence of the workers in the early part of the day I use no smoke at the entrance, but lift one side of the cover about a half inch, and smoke gently for 20 or 30 seconds; take off the cover and lift the super high enough to brush the bees from the under side to the super below; place it on the box on the table and cover it; pry the super loose from the hive, and use just enough smoke to drive the bees down and up, out of the way, but not out of the hive; then place the partly-filled supers (or super, if I am using but two) on the empty super on the table, and put all back on the hive before the bees have time to get in the way, and by deftly handling everything I can take off a full and put on an empty super every five minutes, carry the full super into the honey-house and bringing out an empty one for the next hive.

A super with a loose board for a bottom will answer the purpose of a box, but thin boards tacked on are preferable.

When I have taken off five or six supers I take the first one brought in and put it on a table near an open window covered with wire-screen and furnisht with a house bee-escape, and in removing the sections brush the bees, if any, into the box under the super; set the super aside when empty, and take the box out and empty the bees in front of the hive where they belong. Very few bees will take wing while in the house, if handled gently, for having filled themselves from any uncap cells they could find, they will be found clustered in one corner of the box waiting to be disposed of. The more completely the honey is capt, the less of bees will be found in the supers, and often I find less than 20 bees in a super so managed.

There is a best time for doing all our work if we can only find out when that time is, and practical experience with close observation is our best schooling.

SHADE-BOARDS.—I never get so busy as to forget the comfort of the bees and provide two boards for each hive. They are made of four "shakes" (clapboards) 6 inches wide and 3 feet long, nailed on two cleats $1 \times 2 \times 24$ inches. One shade-board will protect the top, east and south portions of the hive, while the other will protect the west side, or end, as the case may be. These shade-boards can be made for 5 cents each, and they are simply indispensable where the mercury registers from 95° to 105° or more in the shade, as it often does here in July, August and September, and the combs in hundreds of hives on this coast have melted down the past summer on account of insufficient shade and ventilation.

Ventura Co., Calif.



Bee-Paralysis—Laying Queens Fighting, Etc.

BY FRED BECHLY.

I see on page 481, that Dr. Gallup recommends exchanging queens to cure paralysis. I can say that I can endorse the Doctor's recommendations. In 1895 my bees were a

good deal troubled with the disease, and one colony was particularly bad with it. The queen was very prolific, and kept the hive well filled with brood, but the bees died off about as fast as they hatched. When opening the hive I found the diseased bees in every corner of the hive—on top of the frames, in the rabbets, on the bottom-board, or any place where they could find lodging. The outside of the alighting-board was usually covered with sick bees, their heads turned toward the hive, their wings spread and shaking, and their abdomens bloated; and on the ground the dead bees created such an odor that I found it necessary to remove them, or cover them with earth to remove the stench they created. Having tried the different methods recommended in the Bee Journal, and failing with all to effect a cure, I destroyed their queen. I took the queen from the most healthy colony I had, and introduced her in the place of the one destroyed. After all the bees from the old queen died the colony became as healthy as any I had.

HIVING NEW SWARMS IN SURPLUS CASES.—This has proved a failure with me. I tried three swarms during our white clover harvest. I caged their queens and hived directly on the sections. They went to work with a will, but on examining later I found that about one-half of the sections contained more or less pollen, and could not be called first-class honey. I have had enough of that kind of work. I prefer my old plan, by hiving on empty frames with a queen-excluding honey-board over the frames, and putting sections filled with foundation on top of that.

LAYING QUEENS FIGHTING.—During the latter part of the '60's, when I got my first Italian queen, I tried to Italianize my bees, but as there were only black bees around here, the young queen mated with a black drone. But the following season I felt better prepared to get my young Italian queens purely mated. As soon as I had queen-cells ready, I took two of those mated queens out of their hives to exchange for cells. After making the exchange I tried to find out what those queens would do if put within reach of each other. As both queens were in their prime, full of eggs, and unable to fly, I dropped them on top of one of the hives, and drove them toward each other. As soon as one of them recognized the other as a queen, it made a grab at her, and got on her back. I pulled them apart, and made them start even. By guiding one with each hand, I got them to come together facing each other. They clinched like two fighting dogs, rolled over a few times, then spun around like a top, rolled over a few more times, stinging each other, but their motions became slower, and in a short time they fell apart, both dying. I could not, however, see in what part of their bodies they thrust their stings. Their motions were too quick for my eyes to follow.

REPORT.—This has been a good season for honey. I had 23 colonies in fair condition when the white clover harvest opened, and got 1,880 pounds of white clover honey, about 350 pounds of it being comb honey. I have taken since, 520 pounds of fall honey, mostly from Spanish-needle, and have about 1,000 pounds more on the hives. I have increased to 38 colonies, by natural swarming.

Poweshiek Co., Iowa, Sept. 19.



Some Present-Year Experiences Recalled.

BY N. F. MURPHY.

A few warm days in February brought the bee to its merry hum around the blooming cedar, which awakened and revived in me a desire that had been somewhat reposing since last November, that of peering into the abode of the bee. I found brood-rearing progressing nicely, as a rule, the excep-

tions being a few weak colonies. Now, the eagerness with which I followed up that inspecting business, as opportunity and weather would permit, can be realized only by the one whose fever has reached the alarming degree of 6½.

My bees wintered very successfully, even tho a few were afflicted with impotent queens.

When looking after my bees previous to their going into winter quarters last fall, I found one colony exceptionally small—so small that it made a very sorry effort to cover four frames. But my desire to hold my colonies to the highest number caused me to still retain it as one. Seeing they look rather too loose and lonely in a 10-frame hive to withstand the coming zero weather, I set about to make it a little more comfortable for them. Immediately I got the chaff, removed all but four nice, heavy frames, took two snug-fitting division-boards and placed them on either side of the four frames, and filled in the outsides thereof with chaff, placed over the frames an oil-cloth, filled in with a few rags on the oil-cloth, put on the cover, and retired, feeling easy.

The other was a select colony from which I desired only drones. It was enclosed in a case as per Prof. Cook, and the two-story Simplicity was then filled around two-thirds its height with chaff. All the frames in the upper story were then removed, and a covering placed on the frames of the lower story (the covering having been trimmed from the remains of an old hemp-sack), used with a feeding stage arranged in the center as per the direction of Frank Benton. The chaff was then filled in, all covered securely, and left just so until along in February, when I rolled back the chaff and began feeding; and the way those bees boomed! Why, Doolittle couldn't have helped admiring it.

About the middle of March I went down into that colony to see how my drone-larvae were doing, feeling certain I would find plenty of them. Brood was found in six out of nine frames (worker-brood, I mean), but the drone-comb that hung in the center—my, my! was perfectly empty! This I disliked very much, for I had intended to rear queens extra early, that they might take their flight before the black drones were able to fly. I closed the hive, proceeded in haste to a near-by hive that seemed to be strong, tho only protected by chaff above. That queen had begun depositing eggs very rapidly in drone-cells. I shall remember by this that it is not in every case that extra protection assures the earlier drones.

Having wintered with heavy stores, and being generally hindered from early spring work by the late-lasting cool weather, the bees were permitted to congregate large forces for work when the weather turned warm. The weather opened at last—

When the beautiful birds begin to sing,
All lovers of the beautiful are filled with delight,
By the hum of the bee that's ever on wing
From early dawn till the fall of night.

Yes, everything about the apiary got on a rush, even the little 4-frame colony spread itself.

Desiring increase, and wishing for the most honey possible at the same time, I resolved to try the nucleus system. So, having had, by April 25, five nice queen-cells built and almost ready for removal, I began preparing nuclei of the 3-frame class. Not possessing that cool cellar to deposit them in for a day or two, that they might stay with their combs when returned to the yard, I occupied a house used for the storage of apples, using a 10-frame hive with the front all closed but about three inches, and that covered with wire-cloth, to give air. The weather being warm, and not feeling sure of success, I tried but three of the five in this way, the other two being placed in the yard on stands where they were to remain, with entrances closed till nightfall, when they were made large enough to let in one bee at a time.

The next day I found that almost all of the bees had left

my yard nuclei. I went immediately to the house nuclei, feeling sure that nothing worse could have befallen them; but imagine my surprise, upon finding the entrance most crowded with dead bees—hot, yes, hot as could be, smothering to death. I then slid the top back far enough to give them one-eighth inch air-space, and then procured a pall and threw a little cold water in at the entrance of each. The next evening they were also placed on stands in the yard.

I found, upon opening, that two-thirds of the bees had smothered to death. The entrances then were fixt as in the case of the first two, and fresh bees shaken into almost all of the five; and the morning following cells were inserted in each of them.

Some one's ready to ask, "What about the robber bees? How did you keep them from ruining your nuclei?" The bees could find plenty to do elsewhere. That's all that kept them from winding up in a tale of empty combs.

When the young queens began to lay, I exchanged places with the older ones (somewhat progressive, you see), taking the old queens from the stronger colonies, thereby breaking up the swarming desire of those colonies for the season.

Extracting then followed at intervals of every two weeks, but nothing of particular note occurred in that line till along in July, when I was extracting for the last time, from the last colony, in the last hour of the day, and assisted by the second to last choice for help. My big, broad-faced brother, the assistant, who could not for a moment think of exposing his countenance to the merry punctures of the bee, insisted on the use of the veil (the only veil, too!) himself. I readily consented, resolving to stand by the smoker for protection. We did exceedingly well, I might say, till we came to the above colony, when my brother approacht, pulled up the top about three inches (it being a Simplicity), when from his grasp it slipt, and back firmly it dropt. Having come up about that time with the smoker, he proceeded to remove the cover, when the idle, angry bees began to emerge therefrom somewhat in the order that a swarm leaves a log-gum—from every available crack and crevice. The trusty smoker was brought immediately to bear on them, when, to my dismay, it failed to fire, because of its lack of fuel. With unprotected face and hands, and a firm but very emphatic, "Here, take the smoker," I made a left quarter turn, and beat a hasty, successful, tho not in movement the most graceful, retreat, not stopping for a moment till I reacht several apple-trees, where, with bent form, I shot among the undermost limbs, and out on the opposite sides, shedding a little hair, a button or two, and of bees not a few. I returned to find that all had quieted down, and my brother peaceably removing the frames from which the honey was to be extracted.

This extracting placed my surplus of this class at about 550 pounds, with about 60 pounds of comb. Having increasest the number of colonies to 19, from spring count of 10, with the above amount of honey (and that, too, with but very little assistance from the basswood), I feel that a seasonable buslness has been done. Bees just now are in fine condition to harvest the aster honey crop, which at present is suffering for rain.

Maury Co., Tenn., Sept. 11.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by The Dadants, is a standard, reliable and thoroughly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the American Bee Journal should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both together for only \$2.00.

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Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY
DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

The "Acme" and Chaff Hives.

Do you know anything about Mr. Tefft's Acme hive, lately written up in the Southland Queen? What is your opinion of chaff hives generally? I have no cellar.

G. F. H., Iowa.

ANSWER.—I have never seen the hive mentioned, and know nothing about it except what has been written by the inventor. For out-door wintering probably chaff hives would be a good thing in Iowa, but it might be cheaper in the long run to make a cellar than to adopt chaff hives. Still, it may not be possible to have cellars in your locality, in which case the chaff hive may be advisable.

Several Interesting Questions.

1. What is the largest number of colonies ever successfully kept in a single apiary, at any one time in any part of the world? I suppose you must have it on record.

2. What's the largest quantity of honey ever taken from a colony in one season at any time and place?

3. In what country do bees gather the most honey?

4. How long do Hoffman frames last in hives?

5. When combs are old, I mean get black and hard, is it necessary to renew them?

6. Will bees do better in house-apiarries than in the open air?

JAMAICA.

ANSWERS.—1. Six hundred have been profitably kept in one apiary. I'm not sure whether more.

2. One thousand pounds of extracted honey from one colony were reported a few years ago by a Texas bee-keeper.

3. At a guess I should say it lies between Australia and California as to big crops in a single season.

4. They probably haven't been in use long enough for any one to tell for certain. Judging from the lasting of frames somewhat similar, I should say they ought to last 50 years.

5. No; old black combs are better than new ones. The bees take the old ones in preference whenever a choice is allowed them.

6. Some who have tried house-apiarries say bees do not do as well in them as in the open air. A few succeed with them better than with bees in the open air.

Black Honey—Swarming.

1. From what do bees store black honey? I've taken a good deal this season that is as black as the ink I am writing with.

I started last year (April 16, 1896) with one colony, bought three more, and increasest to six. I lost one in January, 1897, from starvation, by being away from home. I bought seven last spring, and have increasest to 22, all in good condition. I have 16 colonies of Italians and 6 of blacks. I produced my first section honey this year, and sell it at 15 cents per single pound, or two for 25 cents.

2. I have a colony to which I introduced an Italian queen April 3, 1897. I think it did fairly well, but the bees never did anything to speak of in the sections, but got the swarming fever just the same, and swarmed May 29, June 1, June 3, again June 4, and I returned them to the parent hive; Aug 5, and I returned them; Sept. 9, and I returned them. What caused them to swarm so much, and so late in the season?

This is my first year with Italians. I have never had over three swarms with blacks, and none later than June 15 or 20.

MISSISSIPPI.

ANSWERS.—1. It may be honey-dew, which is perhaps darker than any other honey.

2. It is hard to give a reason for all the things that bees do, but there may have been nothing in the case you mention except a very strong and prosperous colony with an unusually good honey-flow. It is hardly to be wondered at that little was done in the sections, considering the amount of swarming. The number of swarms was more than the average, but still there was nothing very remarkable, for sometimes a colony will send out a prime swarm and then five or six after-swarms, while yours sent out only four after-swarms. It is unusual to have the first after-swarm come out only three days after the prime swarm, as was the case with your bees, but there may have been delay in the issuing of the prime swarm. The swarm issuing Sept. 9 is not at all unusual, the bees simply becoming strong enough to swarm, and circumstances being favorable.

BEEDOM BOILED DOWN.

Stingless Bees.—The Brasilianische Bienenpflege reports that these little vixens, only about one-fourth as large as common bees, sometimes attack the latter in their hives and drive them out. Perhaps we ought to be thankful that the attempt to introduce them into this country has never been a success.

Spacing of Combs.—M. Devauchelle says that bees left to themselves space their combs at 36 millimeters (1.42 inches) from center to center. Others say 1.5 inches, and still others 1.375 or less. Now where does the truth lie? Do the bees have a different rule in different climates, or is it true that they are by no means uniform in their work, spacing sometimes at one distance and sometimes at another? We wonder if some one won't rise and suggest that "locality" has something to do with it?

Ringbarking.—Australian bee-keepers have a trouble that we don't have to contend with on this side of the great mud-ball. It is *ringbarking*. As nearly as can be made out by Yankee, from the Australian Bee-Bulletin, there are public lands that are used for grazing, and in order to improve the pasture on these lands for cattle the grazers deaden the trees by cutting out a ring of bark. But these trees—white box, yellow box, iron bark, white gum, box, apple tree, stringybark, red gum and many others—are the principal sources of Australian honey, hence the loud complaint of the bee-keepers against the practice of "ringbarking."

A Transferring Kink.—A little kink somewhat out of the ordinary is given by the editor of Brasilianische Bienenpflege. Let the operation begin at a time of the day when bees are flying strongest. Set the new hive on the old stand without frames, the entrance as nearly as possible where the entrance of the old hive was. Cut out of the old hive a piece of comb, preferably with brood in it, and lay it temporarily on the bottom of the new hive. The field-bees will return from foraging and enter the new hive, and when the old hive has thus become well depopulated, cut out the combs and brush off the bees without any driving.

The New Drawn Foundation.—Very strong objections to drawn foundation were made in the Progressive Bee-Keeper, Editor Leahy claiming that its use would ruin the comb honey trade because of the vile character of bees-wax used in its manufacture, altho others seemed to think if the material were so objectionable in drawn foundation it should not be used in the ordinary foundation, either. Now that reports of trials have come in, the majority of them are favorable, altho a few are unfavorable. Perhaps failures are not as fully reported as successes. There is a wide variation in the reports. Some say the drawn foundation is a great gain in rapid work, and the finish product is as good, if not a little better, than that built entirely by the bees. Others say there is little or no gain by the use of drawn foundation, but the product is all right. At least two who have tested it say it gives a fishbone decidedly objectionable. One of these is G. M. Doolittle, one of the editors of the Progressive. He had been very hopeful as to the matter, but found his bees did not view it in the same light. They made faster work with the ordinary foundation, and the drawn foundation gave a tough fishbone. He attributes the trouble to the flat bottoms of the cells, together with being used at a time of poor honey-flow. While the flat bottom in ordinary foundation is changed to the form of the natural base, it seems the bees cannot perform the same work satisfactorily with the high wall, so when the

flow is poor, and they have plenty of time, they make some attempt to change the form of the base by filling in the corners with wax. Mr. Doolittle is still hopeful, however, as the drawn foundation with natural base is promising, and he is "of the opinion that something of value may come out of this high-cell-wall foundation." The other editor, however, seems to have lost all hope, or rather all fear, for what he says upon the subject has for its heading, "The Passing of the Deep-Cell Foundation." In reply to his inquiries he has found no one who has had better results than with ordinary foundation, "and all admit that it is tough and leathery."

In the same number of Progressive, that racy writer—Somnambulist—throws upon the subject a side-light that is something startling, if not confusing. This year he made it a point to use less foundation than any previous season, never deeper at any point than one inch. He says, "A friend, and a good friend, in sampling my fancy honey, said 'twas fine, but he had one objection, thought there had been *too much foundation used*..... But, really, my honey is 'much troubled' with that thick septum, regardless of the fact that there was less foundation used than ever before." So there you are, and maybe there's a good bit yet to be learned about the fishbone business.

Danger from Smoke.—Herr Guenther, in Lpzg. Bztg., reports a case in which the bees were smoked too heavily, and in consequence bailed their queen. The queen was caged, and could only be released two days later. It is well to heed the warning not to use too much smoke, but there may be some question whether caging the queen was an actual necessity. A good many times a colony becomes excited and balls its queen, but if left to itself will the queen not generally be freed in a short time without any caging? Dr. Miller has many a time seen bees ball their own queen when excited, but he always closes the hive up quickly and leaves the bees to themselves, and the next day finds the queen laying all right.

Honey as a Laxative.—In olden time the good effects of honey as a remedial agent were well known, but of late little use is made thereof. A great mistake, surely. Notably is honey valuable in constipation. Not as an immediate cure, like some medicines which momentarily give relief only to leave the case worse than ever afterward, but by its persistent use daily, bringing about a healthy condition of the bowels, enabling them properly to perform their functions. Many suffer daily from an irritable condition, calling themselves nervous, and all that sort of thing, not realizing that constipation is at the root of the matter, and that a faithful daily use of honey fairly persisted in would restore cheerfulness of mind and a healthy body.—Le Progres Apicole.

Can Bees be Made to Swarm?—Vogel says no, in Noerdlinger Bienen-zeitung. First he tried a strong and disagreeable odor. The workers returning from the field seemed surprised, but the colony soon became accustomed to it. He put sealed queen-cells in a very strong colony. A few hours later he saw the queen throw herself with fury on them, tear them open and sting the occupants. Then he tried crowding. During the swarming season he crowded a strong colony into as small a space as possible. In the afternoon they hung out, and continued so 15 days with no preparation for swarming, ne'er a queen-cell. Finally he called the sun to his aid. A strong colony was driven out of its hive and lodged in a watering-pot. Next day it was put in the sunniest place in the garden. Toward noon it came out, sailed high—then returned. Same result at each attempt to swarm. So he thinks the bee follows its instinct, and cannot be forced by man.

Interpreting Honey-Grading Rules.—Gleanings says it is really amusing to see the way different people interpret the same grading rules. J. T. Calvert, their business man, sent grading-rules to a number who had shipments to send, and he says the shipments represented to be graded by those rules are a study. One man's A No 1 grade will show up better than another's fancy, altho probably both attempted to follow the rules honestly. Gleanings has faithfully tried to have grading rules adopted and followed, but the outcome of it all doesn't prove very satisfactory, for they have decided they must have samples of all they buy. Mr. Calvert puts the thing in a nutshell when he says: "It seems to be next to impossible to make a set of grading-rules that shall be sufficiently simple, and at the same time explicit enough to be so correctly understood that a mixt lot of honey would be graded practically the same by every bee-keeper who should undertake it."



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United States Bee-Keepers' Union.

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

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Editorial Comments.

A Baby Girl arrived at "ye editor's" home last Sunday afternoon—Oct. 24. It is our present intention to keep her as long as she will stay. Both she and her mamma are getting along nicely, we are thankful to be able to say.

The Illinois State Fair Honey Exhibit was the best we had seen since the one at the World's Fair, in 1893. While the number of exhibitors was not large, the quantity and variety of honeys shown was good. We noticed that the aparian corner of the gallery of the great Dome Building was an attraction that nearly everybody who attended the Fair was careful not to overlook.

Mr. Chas. Becker's exhibit showed the greatest improvement over that of last year. We predicted then that he would be a hard man to compete with this year, and we were not far from the truth in so saying. Mr. Becker also showed honey-plants.

Messrs. Jas. A. Stone & Son this year also outdid their exhibit of last year, when they showed mostly granulated extracted honey, and beeswax in fancy forms. This year they had a fine exhibit of liquid extracted honey, and even more fancy and interesting beeswax forms. The son, Percy, is quite an expert at moulding beeswax into novel and attractive shapes.

Mr. Geo. W. Poindexter, of DeWitt Co., made a good start this year. Especially should be mentioned the unusual exhibit of a log-cabin home, made entirely from honey, which was described as follows on page 601:

In size it is about one foot in height and perhaps a foot square. The house has the old-fashioned roof, with the chim-

ney for the fire-place running up the side. The one door swings ajar, allowing one a view of the interior of the hut. He also has made of honey proportionately in size to the log-cabin, an exact reproduction of his home and apiary. From honey is made his house, and scattered all around it, also made from pure honey, are the bee-hives. Placed here and there, just thick enough to give the apiary yard a pretty appearance, are artificial flowers. A fence made out of comb foundation encircles the apiary and house, and the entire thing is enclosed in a large glass frame separate from the log-cabin, which is arranged in a frame alone.

At next year's Fair we will expect to see Mr. Poindexter pretty near the top of the list in the line of a complete exhibit of comb and extracted honey.

Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, of Michigan, was there as usual with his excellent exhibit, composed of comb and extracted honey, beeswax, bees, and honey-plants. Mr. Hutchinson is an old hand in the honey exhibition business, and always puts up a splendid show.

Mr. Geo. H. Kirkpatrick, also of Michigan (formerly of Indiana), is another old Fair bee-man, tho not old in years. The comb honey he had on exhibition was not excelled by the best shown at the World's Fair.

Mr. Thos. S. Wallace's bees and queens were beauties.

Take it all in all, the Illinois State Fair this year was a wonderful success in all the departments. We believe there were 2,800 entries in the poultry department, which this year occupied a brand new brick building, specially erected for that department—the best in the country.

The last day we were on the grounds we understood there were 30,000 people in attendance, and the day following 65,000—the largest single-day attendance yet recorded at any State Fair.

In the name, and on behalf, of the bee-keepers of Illinois, we wish to tender thanks to the State Board of Agriculture for their liberal treatment of the bee-keeping industry, and especially to Hon. H. J. Cater, the Superintendent in charge of the Apiary Department, who is tireless in his efforts to see that bee-culture is treated generously and justly.

Dr. Besse's Sweet Clover Lawsuit.—October 18 we received the following letter from Dr. Besse, of Delaware Co., Ohio, referring to his sweet clover case:

My sweet clover lawsuit is again put off until the January term. My attorneys had it put off on account of the Judge ruling out the depositions that I had taken in Buffalo, for the reason (?) that the stenographers inserted the name of each one who gave testimony, as, for instance, "Deposition of Dr. Mason," or "Deposition of A. I. Root," etc.

I see in the last Bee Journal that there is to be a convention of the Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Association at the New Briggs House, Nov. 10 and 11. Now, if my attorneys think it best, I will be there, and try to get a few depositions again.

Please say in the next number of the Bee Journal that I expect now to be on hand, and should be glad to get all the assistance possible from fellow bee-keepers.

Yours respectfully,

DR. BESSE, M. D.

The bee-keepers of the Northwest will be glad to meet Dr. Besse. He is a live convention man. We are sure he will find plenty who will be pleased to help him out with their depositions regarding the value of sweet clover as a honey-plant. There are plenty in this region who know a good deal about it.

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition next year will possess the greatest bee and honey exhibit ever known, if Hon. E. Whitcomb, the Commissioner for the Aparian Department, is allowed to have his way about it. From two recent letters to us we quote these paragraphs:

It is my desire that as many States as possible shall be represented in this department, and that they put up a honey show the like of which the world has never witness. I cannot say at this time just what the building will be for this department, but we are given to understand that plans for the same

are being formulated as rapidly as possible, and that in this building the management will take no back seat, but that it will be the finest ever opened exclusively for the exhibition of honey in the world, and that it will be supplied with a convenient operating-room where exhibition jars can be filled and honey liquefied without the usual inconvenience.

We want you and all the bee-keepers of the United States with us next summer, and there will be nothing in Omaha that is too good for you, either. The Illinois appropriation has already been made, and I desire that the bee-keepers shall pitch in and claim their share before it has been absorbed by other societies. You will certainly recognize the importance of moving promptly in this matter. Somehow, I have always had a tender regard for Illinois and her people. There was where I spent my boyhood, and when the War broke out I shouldered the musket and served in one of her regiments four years; and there is in her State House to-day an old tattered flag which I have followed through the smoke of many battles, and on many a weary day's march.

No, Mr. York, I shall not rest quite contented until Illinois is well installed in the Trans-Mississippi honey-show, and you cannot blame me for it, either. Your very kind letter has carried me away back to the old homestead on the prairies, and to the scenes that touch the hearts of men, and these reflections have touched me, also, and I trust that you will forgive me for these expressions which might to some appear to be childish, but when these things come to me as fresh as 'twere only yesterday, I rather prefer to be a boy again.

Yours truly,
E. WHITCOMB,
Commissioner for the Apianian Dept.

'Tis just as we said, Mr. Whitcomb is the right man for the place to which he has been appointed. If he can't get together the finest honey-show on earth, no one can.

At the convention to be held in Chicago, Nov. 10 and 11, perhaps some steps can be taken toward the exhibit which the bee-keepers of this State will furnish.

We hope that bee-keepers of other States will write to Mr. Whitcomb at once, and receive instructions as to how to proceed. Address him at Friend, Nebr.

The Convention Picture on the first page of this number unfortunately shows only a very few of those who were at the Buffalo meeting. In addition to those named by Editor Root are these, that we happen to remember:

Immediately against the first post at the left is Henry W. Haag, of Stark Co., Ohio, one of the younger members of the convention.

With his left arm against the first post at the right, is E. H. Sturtevant, of Washington Co., N. Y. Mr. S. is a very quiet man in a convention, but out among the bees we imagine he "gets there, just the same."

Back of the sturdy Whitcomb is Mr. Gates, of Tennessee—the man standing furthest to the right in the picture. He was formerly from Michigan, was a soldier in the late Civil War, but has now gone back to the land of sunshine and flowers to keep bees instead of fighting.

Geo. Spitzer, of Crawford Co., Pa., stands on the ground down in front of Dr. Miller.

Herbert Gibson, of Ontario, Canada, we believe, stands at Mr. Spitzer's left.

There are others in the picture that we ought to know, but are ashamed to confess that we cannot recall by name. There are several standing near the door at the left that were not bee-keepers, but simply visitors or people who lived in the house shown.

Brasilianische Bienenpflege.—The first number of a Brazilian bee-journal, with this title, has been received. Translated, the name means "Brazilian Bee-Keeping." And in what language do you suppose it is printed? German—beautifully printed in the German language, fine paper and presswork, and Emil Schenk its editor and publisher. The white population of Brazil is chiefly Portuguese, so its field is somewhat limited, notwithstanding the immense territory its name suggests. This is the second attempt to

establish a bee-journal in Brazil, and it is to be hoped that it may be more successful than the first. The contents of this first number give promise that Herr Schenk knows what he's up to. The paper is published at Curitiba, the capital of the State of Paraná.

The Weekly Budget.

MR. J. D. GIVENS, of Dallas Co., Tex., when remitting for 1897 advertising, said: "My advertisement in the 'Old Reliable' has paid well this season."

REV. H. ROHRS, of Rock Co., Wis., writing Oct. 20, said: "If nothing happens to prevent, I will be in Chicago Nov. 10 and 11, for the Northwestern convention." We hope Mr. Rohrs will bring along a number of other good Wisconsin bee-keepers.

MR. GEO. W. WILLIAMS, of Polk Co., Mo., writing Oct. 14, said:

"It is still dry here. We had a very light shower Sunday—just enough to lay the dust for the time. I am doubling up my bees and feeding."

DR. C. C. MILLER visited us last week, when attending a banquet given by the Frank B. White Co., in this city. The Doctor was feeling well, and expects to be here to attend the Northwestern convention, Nov. 10 and 11. We will have more to say of the banquet given by the Frank B. White Co. next week.

MRS. A. A. SIMPSON, of Greene Co., Pa., is not only a successful bee-keeper but a poultry fancier as well. She won first and second premiums on honey at their County Fair this year, also first on Barred P. Rocks, second on White P. Rocks, and first and second on S. L. Wyandottes. Her bees are in first-class condition for winter—she never saw them better.

MR. T. GREINER, a noted agriculturist of Ontario Co., N. Y., writing in the Farm and Fireside for Oct. 1, said:

"I am not a bee-keeper, and yet I am greatly interested in bees, as all farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers ought to be. They fit well on the farm, and are almost necessary for the best success in fruit-growing. Besides, a little honey is a fine thing to have on one's table, and it is so wholesome, too."

MR. GEORGE LACEY, of Livingston Co., N. Y., writing Oct. 8, said:

"I could not get along without the Bee Journal. I think it a very good paper. Altho I am quite young and not a very big bee-keeper, I took a great interest in the Buffalo convention. As soon as I saw those big bee-men I knew them because I have seen most of their pictures in the Bee Journal and bee-books."

MR. JOHN F. LOGSDON, of Allegany Co., Md., made us a very pleasant call Tuesday, Oct. 19. He was in Chicago to attend the funeral services of an older brother. Mr. Logsdon has about 175 colonies of bees, but on account of foul brood in his apiary the past season, his crop was only 1,000 pounds of extracted, and an equal amount of comb honey, gathered principally from white clover and linden. Mr. L. has been a reader of the Bee Journal about 20 years. It seemed like a meeting of old friends.

MR. P. R. HOBBLE AND WIFE, of Ford Co., Kans., made us a delightful call Monday, Oct. 18, with Mrs. Hobble's sister, living near Chicago, whom they were visiting. Mr. H. had 7 colonies last spring, increased to 20 by natural swarming, and took 500 pounds of extracted honey and 720 of comb honey. He lives in or near what is known as "The Great American Desert," but from his apianian report it seems that "Desert" is fast beginning "to blossom as the rose." Mr. Hobble finds a ready home market for all the honey he can produce.

See "Bee-keeper's Guide" offer on page 685.

BEE-BOOKS

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Chicago, Ills.

Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 250 pages, and 245 illustrations—is beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarist's library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

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Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 400 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

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A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. L. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 300 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in paper covers, \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principle portion of the book called BEES OF HONEY. 10-page pamphlet. Price, 40 cents.

Convention Hand-Book, for Bee-Keepers. Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

Thirty Years Among the Bees, by Henry Alley.—Gives the results of over a quarter-century's experience in rearing queen-bees. Very latest work of the kind. Nearly 100 pages. Price, 50c.

Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers—by CHAS. F. MUTH. Also contains a Foul Brood Cure and How to Winter Bees. 40 p.; 10 cts.

Why Eat Honey?—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 30 cts.: 500 for \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00.

How to Keep Honey and preserve its richness and flavor. Price same as Why Eat Honey.

Alike Clover Leaflet.—Full directions for growing. 50 for 25 cts.; 100 for 40 cts.; 200, 70c.

Apiary Register, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

Preparation of Honey for the Market, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from BEES AND HONEY. Price, 10 cents.

Bee-Pasturage a Necessity.—This book suggests what and how to plan. It is a chapter from BEES AND HONEY. Price, 10 cents.

The Hive I Use, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cents.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

Silo and Silage, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—It gives the method in operation at the Michigan Agricultural College. Price, 25 cts.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping, by G. R. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 30 cts.

Handling Bees, by Chas. Dadant & Son.—A Chapter from Langstroth Revised. Price, 5 cts.

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Foul Brood Treatment, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price, 10 cts.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p.; illustrated. 25c.

Commercial Calculator, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2 in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

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Bee-Keepers' Directory, by H. Alley.—Latest methods in Queen-Rearing, etc. Price, 50c.

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The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only ONE book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

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General Items.

Thinks it a Good Place for Bees.

I think this is going to be a great place for bees. There are about 400 acres of alfalfa within five miles of me, and plenty of golden-rod scattered all over the country; also, there is some kind of a plant that looks very much like the Simpson honey-plant, but smells some like sage. I notice a great many bees working on it. C. H. PETTENGELL.

Phillips Co., Kans., Oct. 18.

Best Season for Years.

The past one was the best season here we have had for many years. Comb honey is selling for 10 and 11 cents per pound. CHESTER BELDING.

Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 15.

Report for 1897.

I got about 200 pounds of honey from the white sweet clover I sowed a year ago, 100 pounds from Alsike, and a few sections of buckwheat. I had 384 pounds from 3 colonies. I have 5 altogether, and one swarmed and got away. I cut out all queen-cells, and they lost their queen afterward, and one lost her queen in the winter. I gave her foundation with young brood and queen, but they lost that; this fall I doubled them up. I will set out fifty locust trees in the spring. HENRY C. MOYLE.

Hunterdon Co., N. J.

A Cheap and Useful Tool.

A handy tool which is not expensive, for loosening honey-boards, supers, hive-bodies, and Hoffman frames, is an old ten-inch file with the small end, that the handle is used on, bent to a right angle, and the other end drawn down to a thin, sharp edge, and ground smooth an inch or two back. As it is not valuable, and exposure to the weather will not hurt it for use, it can be left in the apiary where it will be handy. This is better than a screw-driver for such work, as it is drawn down thin farther back, and wider, so it does not mark the hives so much. H. N. CHANDLER.

Langlade Co., Wis.

Peddling Honey—Good Advice.

The honey harvest is now over for this year, and I have got an average of 80 pounds per colony spring count, which I think is pretty good for an apiary of 25 colonies. I have increased to 35 good, strong colonies, and sold about 1200 pounds in the home market, at 10 and 12½ cents per section, and I know where I can sell the balance of my crop. If one is determined to sell, and will do a little canvassing, he can always find buyers. I sold about 600 pounds last week, and was out only one day. Give your customers a good nice section of honey, and they will be sure to want more next time, and tell their friends about your nice honey, and in this way your honey will do the advertising for you. When I first tried to sell honey, about five years ago, I could not sell 100 pounds in a week, and was nearly discouraged, but by selling only first-class honey, trade has increased wonderfully,



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IT SELLS ON TASTING.

The Honey that Suits All Who Buy It.

Low Prices Now!

We can furnish **White Alfalfa** Extracted Honey, in 60-pound tin cans, on board cars in Chicago, at these prices: 1 can, in a case, 7 cents per pound; 2 cans in one case, 6½ cents; 4 cans (2 cases) or more, 6½ cents. The Cash must accompany each order.

☞ A sample of the honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity.

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are the package to put honey up in, and work up a home trade. I can furnish you with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint tin top, 24 doz. to the barrel, at \$5.00 per barrel; $\frac{1}{4}$ pint size, 20 doz. to the barrel, \$5.00 per barrel. Cash must accompany all orders.

Plain Labels for above Glasses — $2\frac{1}{4}$ x 3, 250 for 40 cts. or \$1.25 per 1000.

H. G. QUIRIN, Bellevue, Ohio.
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Queens and Queen-Rearing.
If you want to know how to have queens fertilized in upper stories while the old queen is still laying below; how you may safely introduce any queen, at any time of the year when bees can fly; all about the different races of bees; all about shipping queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.; all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know—send for Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing" — a book of over 170 pages, which is as interesting as a story. Here are some good offers of this book:

Bound in cloth, postpaid, \$1.00; or clubbed with the **BEE JOURNAL** for one year—both for only \$1.75; or given free as a premium for sending us two new subscribers to the **BEE JOURNAL** for a year at \$1.00 each.

and I think any one can increase his sales at home, if he will only try. It may seem a little embarrassing to peddle honey from house to house, but you can stand this if you once get started and make a few sales—one will soon forget about being timid. So I would say to every one who has a honey crop to sell, muster up courage and try peddling it from house to house—it will pay you.

Dr. Miller, if I remember rightly, can not peddle. Take courage, Doctor, and you will find it much easier than having a red handkerchief on your head and wheeling dirt, as you once preferred to peddling. You can wear your Sunday clothes if you prefer, peddling, Doctor, and sing all the songs you like.

We are going out peddling again tomorrow. I find it much better to sell to consumers direct than to the stores. Some stores are all right, but eight out of ten do not take interest enough in honey to keep it in salable shape. They will put it in some corner out of the way, and a common customer would not know they keep honey for sale. When I come around and ask how they are getting along selling honey, they say there is no call for honey. I tell them to put it out where people can see it. Some will do as you ask them but most of them think, if they do not say so, "We know our business." But the facts are they don't know how to handle honey. The stores that sell the most for me, I always find keep their honey and cases dry and clean, and the cases can be used over half a dozen times, and be in first-class shape.

G. E. NELSON.

Henry Co., Ill., Oct. 9.

Extraordinary Honey-Season.

The past season has been an extraordinary one in this section. The season started in about as usual. The first half of June was very rainy, which put swarming back till late, but the rain more than equalled, in the production of white clover, what it put the bees back in swarming. We have not had so large a crop of white clover for several years, and other honey-producing plants in the same ratio. I took 90 one-pound sections of nice white honey from one of my colonies, which is the largest yield I have known in this section. The fall flow of honey was the best for many years. Bees work on golden-rod, which was very plentiful till frost came, and kept the bees storing in the supers all the time. I find there is a great difference in the honey-gathering qualities of the different strains of Italian bees. I have a queen whose workers are larger than any of my others, and I can find them from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile farther away from home than any of the others; and her hive is always heavy in stores. I united my bees in chaff hives on the summer stands. W. E. VIRGIN.

Merrimack Co., N. H., Oct. 17.

Laying Workers.—Winter Passages.

We have had a very dry season here in northwest Iowa. Bees have not much more than made a living the past summer. We started last spring with 50 colonies, and increased to 72. We bought a tested queen and reared a few nice, young queens from her.

The way I get rid of laying workers is to remove the hive containing the workers and put in its place one containing

BEES FOR SALE.

About 90 Colonies of Italians. Any one wanting to start an apiary cannot do better than to call on Dr. E. Gallup, Santa Ana, Calif., and examine the Bees before purchasing elsewhere. Double sets of Combs in Langstroth-Simplicity Hives, and warranted a superior lot of Bees for business. Correspondence solicited. **Dr. E. GALLUP,**
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Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has No Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.
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J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

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Connecticut.—The fall meeting of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the Capitol, at Hartford, Nov. 3, beginning at 10:30 a.m.

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No farm is well-equipped unless it has a Tool-Holder. Pays for itself in a short time.

How to Use the Holder.

DIRECTIONS.—The Tool is fastened securely in the Holder by a set-screw and can be ground to any desired bevel by inserting the arm of the Holder into a higher or lower notch of the standard. While turning the crank with the right hand, the left rests on an steady the Holder: the Tool is moved to the right or left across the stone, or examined while grinding, as readily and in the same way as if held in the hands.

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Please Send Us the Names of your neighbors who keep bees, and we will send them sample copies of the **BEE JOURNAL**. Then please call upon them and get them to subscribe with you, and secure some of the premiums we offer.

See the premium offers on page 650!

The Bee-Keeper's Guide

This 15th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to give away to our present subscribers, for the work of getting **new subscribers** for the American Bee Journal.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without "THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE."

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a frame taken from another hive on which is a queen and some bees to care for her. Then I carry the other hive some distance from the stand, and let the bees fly back, brushing all the bees off of the combs on the ground. There usually are very few young bees that do not know the way back to the old stand. The workers that have been acting the part of queen do not seem to be able to locate their "kingdom" and remain on the ground. The combs may be returned and all goes well.

Is it a good plan to cut holes through the combs to allow them to go from one to the other in winter, as advocated in the Canadian Bee Journal? Would not that be making more detestable bee-space?

J. W. SADLER.

Humboldt Co., Iowa, Sept. 30.

[See an item on your question in "Bee-dom Boiled Down," page 661.—ED.]

Successful Year With Bees.

I enjoy reading the Bee Journal as much as ever. I find good instruction in

every copy. I do not see many articles from bee-keepers in the East. It has been a very successful year here. July was very wet, nevertheless there has been a great honey flow. I wintered 6 colonies from the season of 1896, which came through in good condition, and received a little over 200 pounds of nice comb honey. I have increased to 10 colonies, which will go into winter quarters heavy laden.

I find a home market for all the honey I can get, at 20 cents per pound for the first quality, and 15 cents for second. I feel very well satisfied with this year's yield, but think I can do better another season, with the same number of colonies, as experience teaches.

FRANK D. KEYES.

Hampshire Co., Mass., Oct. 18.

Report for the Season.

The bee-season is about over, and soon will be time to pack the bees for cold weather. I had 51 colonies of bees, but the moth got into them before I knew it,

and killed three colonies, and the robber bees got away with a couple of colonies, so it will leave me with about 42. Mine did fairly well until the last two months, when it was so dry that they did not do much. I sold 1500 pounds of honey, around town. I did not try to sell a pound at the stores. I have built up a good trade, and could sell five or ten thousand pounds if I had it. I have only about 100 pounds on hand. It was so dry that the buckwheat did not amount to much. I love to get and read the Bee Journal.

W.M. HOWELL.
Union Co., Iowa, Oct. 16.

[Why not get some of that fine alfalfa honey offered on another page, and "feed" that to your customers?—ED.]

Best Season in Eight Years.

This has been the best honey-year we have had for eight years. I got an average of 100 pounds per colony, spring count, about half comb and the balance extracted, and my bees have plenty of

stores (at least 27 pounds per colony) for winter, and are in fine condition. My nephew, O. L. Smith, in Vermont, a subscriber to the Bee Journal, who has over 100 colonies of bees, and is in a fine location for honey, writes me that the crop in that section is a failure this season, on account of the heavy rainfall; and that he has secured but little honey, and must feed quite a number of colonies or they will not winter. I have asked him for a full report, and if worth while I will send it for publication.

O. M. SMITH.

Hampshire Co., Mass., Oct. 18.

Expert Testimony.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21, 1897.

To Whom it Concerns:—

Y This certifies that we manufacture "Yellowzones" for Dr. W. B. House, Detour, Mich., from his own private formula; and we wish to state that only the purest ingredients that Science has produced, or that money can buy, are used in their preparation.

We are acting under instructions from Dr. House to spare no pains or expense in making them the very best preparation that the most modern skill can produce. And from our intimate knowledge of them we state unhesitatingly that "Yellowzones" are in every respect a most superior remedy.

We also manufacture "Zonets" for Dr. House from especially fine ingredients made by ourselves expressly for these wide-awake little laxatives.

Very truly yours,

THE ABBOTT ALKALOIDAL CO.
Per Dr. W. C. Abbott, Prop.

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YELLOWZONES.

You have no doubt read Bro. York's testimony in previous numbers. Yellowzones are used extensively by bee-keepers. They are a general household remedy, indicated in the most severe Neuralgic and Rheumatic pains where other remedies have failed, and in all Fevers, Colds, Headaches, etc., and especially useful in diseases incident to cold weather, and fully guaranteed to please you, or money refunded and no questions asked.

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We will appreciate your acquaintance and custom.

1 Box, 25c; 6 Boxes, \$1.00.
Most orders are for dollar lots.

W. B. HOUSE, M. D.,
Drawer 1. **DETROIT, MICH.**
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Beeswax taken in Exchange for Foundation or any other Supplies.

GUS DITTMER,
AUGUSTA, WIS.

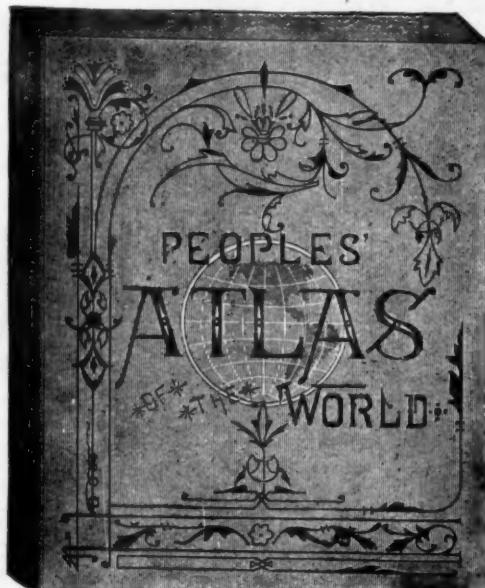
Bee-Keeper's Guide—see page 685.

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It makes the way from **Weakness** to **Strength** so plain that only those who are past recovery (the very few) need to be sick, and the well who will follow its teachings **cannot be sick**. It is now in many families the only counsellor in matters of health, saving the need of calling a physician and all expenses for medicines, as it teaches Hygiene and the use of Nature's remedies, **not a drug treatment**.

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What They Say about the Pouder Honey-Jars.

WALTER S. POUDER, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR:—According to our experience the Pouder Honey-Jars come nearer to the general demand of the producer than any other package for extracted honey that we have ever seen. They are unexcelled for their neat and attractive appearance, and the loss in transit with your method of crating is almost nothing. If producers would use them more, instead of shipping their honey by the barrel, they could establish a home market for their product and greatly increase their profits. Yours, T. A. DANIEL & BRO.

Wewahitchka, Fla.

Bee-Keepers' Photograph.—We have now on hand a limited number of excellent photographs of prominent bee-keepers—a number of pictures on one card. The likeness of 49 of them are shown on one of the photographs, and 121 on the other. We will send them, postpaid, for 30 cts. a card, mailing from the 121 kind first; then after they are all gone, we will send the 49 kind. So those who order first will get the most "faces" for their money. Send orders to the Bee Journal office.

HONEY and BEESWAX
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19.—Fancy white 11 to 12c. No. 1, 10c.; fancy amber, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 7c.; fancy dark, 8c.; No. 1, 7c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

There is a fair trade in honey, despite the amount that is being peddled about the city by parties who are coming in with it, and who take lower figures than quoted, as a rule. This however is customary when local yield is large.

San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 13.—White comb, 1-lbs., 7 to 9c.; amber comb, 4 to 6c. Extracted, white, 4 to 4½c.; light amber, 3½ to 3¾c.; dark, 1¾ to 2¼c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 22 to 24c.

Shipments of over 400 cases extracted were made the past week by sailing vessel to England. More could be placed on foreign account, but at such low figures—3½ to 4c. for light amber to water white—that most holders refuse to accept. Slightly firmer prices rule on local account, but trade is of a light order.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; No. 1 amber, 8 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 3½ to 4c. Beeswax, 26 to 25c.

Demand for honey is very slow, owing to warm weather and an abundance of fruit on our markets. Demand is good for beeswax.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 19.—Fancy white, 11 to 13c.; No. 1, 9 to 10c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c. Beeswax, 25c.

Demand for fancy white comb honey and fancy white extracted is exceptionally good, while there is almost no demand for dark or amber comb or extracted honey.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 20.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 8 to 9c.; fancy dark, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, 5 to 5½c.; amber, 5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c.

Honey is selling fairly well, with supply up to the demand.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 8 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5½ to 6c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 4 to 4½c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

This market for honey is in a very fair condition, and the consuming capacity is being enlarged. The supply is very fair, although we think there will be room enough for further shipments. The general quality of the comb honey so far is an improvement over last sea-on, which fact we are pleased to note, and hope it will continue, more and more.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Fancy white, 12½ to 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 9c.; fancy dark, 7c.; No. 1, 6c. Extracted, white, 6 to 6½c.; amber, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 28 to 30c.

The demand for honey is increasing and we believe it will continue as the weather gets colder. We would advise shipping white honey, but dark is not moving sufficiently to encourage shipments.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 7 to 8c.; fancy dark, 6 to 7c.; No. 1, 6 to 7c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 4 to 4½c. Beeswax, 24 to 28c.

Receipts are light and demand is increasing. Trade is improving, with prospects of being sustained.

New York, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Fancy white, 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 9c.; fancy dark, 8½ to 9c.; No. 1, 8 to 8½c. Extracted, white, 5 to 5½c.; amber, 4 to 5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

During the past two weeks the market has not been so active, probably on account of the warm weather. When cooler weather sets in to stay, we expect a more active demand again. Southern barrels in good demand at 50c. per gallon. Beeswax in good demand.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 19.—Fancy white, 10½ to 11½c.; fancy amber, 9½ to 10c. Extracted, white, 5½ to 5¾c.

The market could stand more goods, if desirable quality. Fair demand for all grades, but fancy meets with ready sale. Would advise shipping now.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 20.—Fancy white, 12c.; No. 1, 10 to 11c.; No. 1 amber, 8 to 10c. Extracted, white, 5½ to 6c.; amber, 5c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 22 to 24c.

Receipts of comb honey are large; extracted is light.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23.—Fancy white, 13 to 14c.; No. 1, 12c.; fancy amber, 10c.; No. 1, 9c.; fancy dark, 8c.; No. 1, 7c. Extracted, white, 5 to 6c.; amber, 5c.; dark, 4 to 4½c. Beeswax, 26 to 27c.

Honey is moving very lively; our market uses more now than any time during the year. Beeswax in good demand; very light supply.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 22.—Fancy white, 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 10c. Extracted, white, 6 to 7c.; amber, 5 to 5½c. Beeswax, 26c.

While the demand is fair, it is not as good as it should be at this season; but with cold weather we look to see a better demand.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Fancy white, 12 to 13c.; No. 1, 11 to 12c.; fancy amber, 9 to 10c.; No. 1, 8 to 9c.; fancy dark, 8 to 9c.; No. 1, 7 to 8c.

Comb honey is arriving quite freely and moving off nicely at quotations.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.—Fancy white, 11 to 12c.; amber, 9 to 10c.; dark, 7 to 8c. Extracted, white, 5½ to 6c.; light amber, 4½ to 5c.; amber, 4 to 4½c. Beeswax, choice yellow, 26c.; prime, 25 to 25½c.; dark, half price.

List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

Chicago, Ills.

R. A. BURNETT & CO., 163 South Water Street.

New York, N. Y.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEEGLENKEN, 120 & 122 W. Broadway.

Kansas City, Mo.

C. C. CLERMONS & CO., 423 Walnut St.

Buffalo, N. Y.

BATTERSON & CO., 187 & 189 Scott St.

Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Cleveland, Ohio.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO., 80 & 82 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Pa.

WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St. Mr. Selser handles no honey on commission.

St. Louis, Mo.

WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St.

Minneapolis, Minn.

S. H. HALL & CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

A. V. BISHOP & CO.

Boston, Mass.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE, 57 Chatham Street.

Detroit, Mich.

M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.

Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTER S. POUDER, 162 Mass. chusetts Ave.

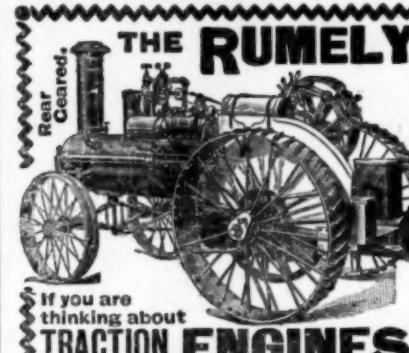
Albany, N. Y.

CHAS. McCULLOCH & CO., 380 Broadway.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central Aves.

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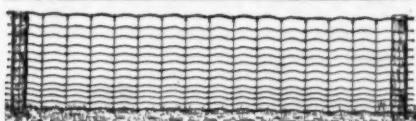
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to her son, when looking over one of Napoleon's old battle-fields, was: "No matter where, when you get to be a man, if you have any money, buy a few acres of land as a haven to which to retreat in case of storm; because, come war, flood, or cyclone,—if life is spared, you can commence again to raise your own potatoes;" to which we add, "be sure to protect it with **Page Fence.**"

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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The material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are handforged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring steel, and the finish of handle as described above. It will last a lifetime, with proper usage.

Why purchase the Novelty Knife? In case good knife is lost, the chances are, the owner will never recover it; but if the Novelty is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the Novelties, your pocket KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be apprised of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a Christmas, New Year or birthday present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, a lady to a gentleman, or vice versa, a son to a mother, a husband to a wife, a brother to a sister or a gentleman to a lady—the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid, for **\$1.**, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us **three new Subscribers** to the **BEE JOURNAL** (with **\$3.00**), and we will also send to each new name a copy of the Premium Edition of the book "Bees and Honey." We club the Novelty Knife with the **BEE JOURNAL** for one year, both for **\$1.90**.

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